ARMY RESERVE

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

Summer-1984

Benefits for Reservists and Families

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OH-58s from the 800th MP Group (77th ARCOM) fly over Bear Mountain, N.Y. Take a look at some intriguing work being done for kids by Illinois MPs—on page 29.

U.S. Army photo by Bob Bolton

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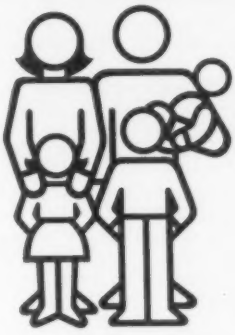

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BRIEFS

■ **Too many Army Reserve units have large numbers of members who would require administrative, medical and legal processing in the event of mobilization.** And, too many units think that, in an emergency, mobilization stations would pick up the lion's share of the processing workload. These are the findings of a recent General Accounting Office audit and Army general inspections. Mobilization stations would *not* be able to handle the workload: units *have* to do *most* of the work during training. Commanders are urged to check Annex O, Volume III, FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment System (FORMDEPS).

■ **Army Reservists are not authorized to carry more than $35,000 of coverage when they participate in both the Servicemens' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) and Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI) programs.** Do you need to check things out? If you're assigned to a unit, you should contact your military finance center of the Office of Servicemens' Group Life Insurance (213 Washington Street, Newark, N.J. 07102). If you're an Individual Ready Reservist (IRR) or an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) you should contact the Command Support Division of the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis; the toll-free number is 800-325-1874. Correspondence from IRR and IMA soldiers should be sent to: Commander, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-MSB-S, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132.

■ **Army Reserve basic training and One Station Unit Training (OSUT) graduates can get early promotions to private E-2.** Army training center commanders have the authority to do it. Technically, they can promote up to three percent of graduates—those picked have to be outstanding—in the eighth week of training; the time-in-service requirement is waived when this happens.

■ **Have you provided your civilian employer with the dates of your upcoming drills or the dates of your Annual Training or Active Duty for Training?** You should. Too many Army Reserve soldiers don't. When Reservists fail to give their bosses notice, they ignore a key criterion that allows them to keep their jobs when training is completed.

■ **Army Reserve officers and enlisted soldiers who possess aviation skills are authorized to wear aviation branch insignia.** Specifically, if you possess a MOS in (enlisted) Career Management Fields 67 or 93, or if your (officer) Specialty Code is 15 or 71—you can wear the insignia. Unit members should check with their personnel people. Individual Ready Reservists and Individual Mobilization Augmentees should check with the personnel managers in St. Louis. Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) participants should check with their long tour managers. For aviation warrant officers things stay the same.

U.S. Army photo by K. J. Dolney

The military obligation gets longer.

■ **Anyone enlisting in the Army (Army Reserve, National Guard, Active Army) on and after June 1, 1984 will face an eight-year military service obligation.** That's up from the six-year commitment that's been in effect since 1958. Defense Department planners believe that the obligation boost will produce an increase in the Individual Ready Reserve's membership by 1990. The change affects anyone without prior service who joins an active or a reserve component of any armed service.

■ **It's expected that the First Sergeants Course (Reserve Component) will be implemented in school year (fiscal year) 1985.** Only those assigned to first sergeant position in the Army Reserve will be eligible to attend. CONUSA school branches, USAR schools and National Academies are now receiving instructional materials.

■ **More Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) soldiers in grades E1 throughE4 will be updating their combat and survival skills.** The effort, called Skill Level 1 Refresher Training, began this year when 105 infantryman trained for two weeks at Camp Atterbury, Ind. Starting this September, 150 infantrymen will train on the West Coast and 200 armor soldiers will train at Fort Knox, Ky. It's hoped that 1,000 Reservists with infantry, armor, artillery, engineer and other MOSs will experience refresher training before the end of fiscal year 1985. The E1-E4 group makes up 84 percent of the IRR enlisted force.

■ **How do you change your address for the Army Reserve Magazine?** If you're a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or you're an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA), call your career advisor (enlisted) or personnel management officer. Use the appropriate toll-free line in St. Louis. If you're assigned to an Army Reserve unit make sure that it has your correct address and that it reports that address "up the chain" after drills. Please don't write or call the editorial office here in Washington. We can neither change your address nor acknowledge requests to do so.

■ **There's a place in Washington Reservists can call to find out Army family programs; Reservists can present family issues of their own. It's the Family Liaison Office, a referral and information service.** You can reach the Office through the 24-hour toll-free Family Life Communication Line. Use 800-336-5467 in the continental U.S. except Virginia; 800-572-5439 in Virginia; and 800-336-5480 in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

■ **Three standard academic skills tests will soon be administered to all ROTC cadets.** The purpose of the testing is to spot language and mathematics deficiencies and to help develop ways to improve individuals' skills.

■ **We need to give credit to the author of "What's Up At the PX and Commissary?", the benefits article which appeared in the Spring 1984 issue.** She's Diane Parker, a Reservist from St. Louis. Our apologies for the omission of her by-line.

Readership Survey

What You Wrote Us About This Magazine

by Willis J. Haas, Jr.

Last Fall we asked a scientifically devised, random selection of some 5,100 of those of you whom we believed receive the *Army Reserve Magazine* to express your views on the magazine. The sampling included approximately equal numbers of five categories, which were: E-1 to E-5, E-6 to E-9, warrant officers, O-1 to O-3, and O-4 and above. We also tried to give Troop Program Unit and Individual Ready Reserve members an equal voice. Of the more than 5,000 questionnaires we sent out, 1,286 were completed and returned. This, according to our survey experts, is a pretty good sampling.

First things first. A great big thank you to all who participated.

We've had surveys in the past to which we could compare this most recent sampling. There were no surprises. One thing the survey proved beyond a doubt is that we are servicing a great variety of people who make up our U.S. Army Reserve. Accordingly, we received a mixed bag of responses. Here are a few of the statistics:

We asked what your motivations are for joining and staying in the Army Reserve. Fourteen percent said you joined primarily for the money, but 26 percent said you joined to serve your country and community. This is up from 20 percent in 1980. Other reasons included good retirement, variety in civilian life, friendship ties and promotion opportunities. We found that our 1983 respondents are about four years older and have been in the Army Reserve three years longer than the 1980 sampling.

Most of you who responded said you intend to stay in the USAR. You are also our most faithful readers.

We received the most responses from field grade officers, followed by junior officers, junior enlisted, senior enlisted and warrant officers.

OCCUPATION, BACKGROUND

Civilian occupation is not related to whether Reservists read or don't read the magazine. We found, however, that Reservists on extended active duty tours and those employed in technical fields, such as pilots, engineering technicians and health technicians were more likely than others to be readers. Homemakers, clerical workers and operators-laborers are less likely to read the magazine regularly.

WHY YOU READ AND WHY YOU DON'T

The overwhelming number of you who say you read the magazine tell us that it has interesting articles, is interesting to read, helps in understanding current military issues, is useful, believeable or trustworthy, and provides information to help manage your military careers.

A big reason why many of you don't read the magazine regularly is that you're occupied with other reading materials. Another reason you gave us for not reading regularly is that the magazine doesn't contain enough interesting articles. We breathed a sigh of relief to learn that relatively few of you indicated that you don't read the magazine.

The most interesting part of any survey such as this are the individual comments, and 606 of you took us up on our request for your ideas.

We asked the question, "Suppose you were the editor of the *Army Reserve Magazine* (the publication is sent to more than 400,000 Army Reservists quarterly). If you had unlimited resources to attract readers with interests similar to your own, how would you change the content and design of the magazine?"

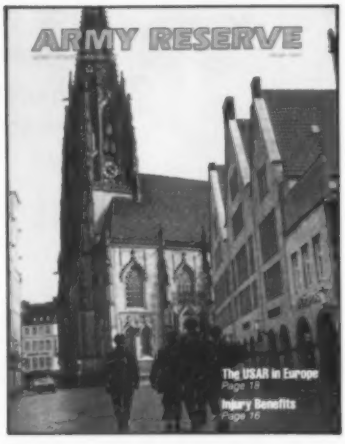
The comments were compiled (76 pages, single spaced) and copies were furnished to the Chief, Army Reserve; Army Reserve Personnel Center; and the chiefs of divisions/offices within the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve.

Many of your comments were very supportive of our current format and style. A number of you recommended that the magazine be expanded in size, and a considerable number of you recommended monthly publication. One individual said the magazine should be at least 100 pages *and* be published monthly. Many suggested more photographs, especially more in color, and more use of color throughout the magazine.

We compiled a list of your concerns, hoping to find the common thread of opinion on what you liked or didn't like about the subjects we usually include. It was a tough assignment. On nearly every topic, for one individual who didn't like something, another thought it was great. Some wanted more coverage, others wanted less. Some wanted articles with more depth; about the same number asked for shorter treatments.

Here are a few topics on which a number of you wanted more written: new developments in military hardware; uniform wear; fitness; personnel actions; schools and skill training; opposing forces, not only Soviet, but other Bloc

LETTERS



"On nearly every topic, for one individual who didn't like something, another thought it was great."

nation armed forces as well; world affairs; career management; retirement benefits; mobilization; historical articles; information on availability of active duty assignments; and more Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) coverage.

MORE INFORMATION

We're looking into ways to increase the flow of information to you. For example, those matters, such as career management, benefits and availability of Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) and Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) assignments are being looked at carefully by the commander of the Army Reserve Personnel Center. And, in coming issues, you may expect to see articles on those subjects that most of you suggested.

Some of you commented on editorial practices of the magazine which were discontinued years ago; others mistook the *Army Reserve Magazine* for another publication. One reader asks, "What ever happened to the centerfold? And, I don't mean the M-16." Several asked us to put the sexy girls back on the rear cover. We never had them there, but *Soldiers* magazine did a while back. Another reader told us to get the girly pictures out. We don't and we haven't used girly pictures for more years than any current staff member can remember.

One sorehead commented, "I really get sick and tired of all the generals and wives photos." He's reading something, but it's not the *Army Reserve Magazine*. We don't use such photos.

EVERYTHING AT ONCE

Many suggested that we place more emphasis on publicizing small unit activities. A few even suggested that every unit should be mentioned at least once a year. With some 3,000 units in the Army Reserve, that would be quite a feat. Others wanted a quarterly list of action officers and their telephone numbers at RCPAC and MILPERCEN, while one suggested we list the names of all new enlistees and reenlistees each issue. To do these things, we'd have no room for anything else. Some Reservists perceived that we publicize units from the South more than those from other regions; others (from the South) believe we favor the North and West. The truth is that we favor no area. We depend almost entirely on stories and photos sent to us by units, and we seldom have enough good stories and good photos to be choosy. So, if we get most of our material from southern, or northern or western units, that's what we'll use.

ADDRESSES

Approximately 10-15 percent of the questionnaires sent out could *not* be delivered because of "bad" addresses; one of your primary concerns is not receiving the magazine after you've changed addresses.

We've been concerned about this same problem for years. We are doing something about it, and hope to have corrective measures in place shortly. Part of the problem, however, is that Reservists frequently do not notify their units when they change addresses, and units don't report the changes after drills.

We can't respond to every suggestion, but every one who took time to write his or her comments can be sure that they were read carefully.

To wrap it all up, here are a few facts about the *Army Reserve Magazine*. We publish quarterly. Nearly all our distribution is by direct mail to the home of every Reservist whose name appears on the Reserve Personnel Master File. The File is maintained in St. Louis. We are now publishing roughly 470,000 copies, and that fact makes the magazine the most widely distributed publication produced by the Department of Defense. Like most Defense publications, we are constantly trying to reduce costs. To do this we have cut the number of pages, used cheaper paper for covers and reduced color to a minimum.

Our editorial staff consists of one frazzled captain. A few of us pitch in to help when our duties permit. We have no assigned reporters, no photographers, no layout specialists, no circulation manager and a very, very tight budget. We depend on public affairs people throughout the Army Reserve for most of our material. We also ask specialists on the Army Staff to prepare features on specifics. We read every unit newspaper we receive, and occasionally get good stories and good pictures that way. If you like to write and have the talent and experience to provide us with good feature materials, have at it.

Reservist Founds Top Virginia Winery

The resume of **Albert Weed,** Command Sergeant Major of the 11th Special Forces Group, Fort Meade, Md., reads as a Wall Street success story.

Educated at Yale and Princeton, Weed has served with high power financial institutions, headed two independent corporations and formed his own accounting partnership.

One can easily imagine the tall, handsome NCO with his feet propped up on a desk in some glass skyscraper, pouring over financial documents.

Eleven years ago, Weed decided to leave his career field to pursue his childhood passion—farming. He founded La Abra Farm and Winery of Covington, one of Virginia's top three wineries.

At this 12-acre vineyard, Weed does everything from cultivating, spraying and pruning his crop to marketing his wine.

"I thought about farming since I was a kid," he explained. He says that he decided to try his hand at the winery business because it is less capital intensive than other types of farming.

That's not to say it was an easy or inexpensive proposition. Weed says it took nine years of operation before he broke even. And, much of his expertise was acquired by trial and error.

CASES AND CASES

La Abra Farm and Winery produces about 1,500 cases of red, white rose, peach and apple wines each year. Weed says his goal is to produce 4,000 cases a year.

Weed's business has become a family affair. His teenage son, as well as his wife and 10-year-old daughter, enjoy pitching in.

The tourist trade brings a good bit of business to the vineyard, where Weed conducts tours and winetasting sessions.

"One of the rewards of this business is the control you have over the product and the market," says Weed. "There's something important about putting your name on a bottle . . . it's putting yourself into your product."

Command Sgt. Maj. Albert Weed tends young wine grapes at La Abra Farms and Winery in Northern Virginia.

Reservists Shoot for Olympic Slots

Army Reserve shooters are expected to win berths on this year's U.S. Olympic squad. The USAR fields some of the world's crack shots, a fact illustrated in the recent interservice championships at Fort Benning, Ga. There, Army Reservists captured 20 of the 33 medals awarded.

In previous issues, we've profiled the championship exploits of two of the USAR's best shots: Sgt. Darius Young and Spec. 5 Ruby Fox. Both are favored to win slots on the 1984 Olympic team.

Now, *Army Reserve Magazine* takes short looks at other Army Reserve shooters who may also may be representing the United States when the national team marches into the Los Angeles Coliseum in late July.

One member of the USAR family has an important role in L.A. Joe Berry, the head of the Army Reserve marksmanship program in the Training Division of the Office, Chief, Army Reserve, also heads up the U.S. Olympic shooting team.

Wanda Jewel

When **Capt. Wanda Jewell** was a teenager she saw an ad in a Great Falls, Montana, newspaper seeking members for a junior rifle club. At the time, she had no idea that answering this ad would eventually lead to hundreds of opportunities for travel, participation in about two dozen international championships, and, possibly, the 1984 Olympics.

This summer, Capt. Jewell will vie for a spot on the Olympic team in two events, the Ladies Three Position and Ladies Air Rifle. Jewell, a mother of two and the wife of an Active Army officer, currently lives at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., where her full-time job is as a housewife (and mom). She's been a member of the Individual Ready Reserve since 1980. As an Army Reservist, she developed a sniper training program in Hawaii for the 25th Infantry Division.

When questioned about her feelings toward this summer's competition, Jewell replied, "Is there pressure? You bet there's pressure. But, it's good for me."

Karen Monez

Staff Sgt. Karen Monez was just 14 years old when her brother talked her into tagging along to the local Optimist Club one evening, in the family hometown of San Leandro, Calif. The club was forming a junior rifle club, and Karen soon took a few turns on the firing line.

Since then she's been hooked, and has become one of the top women shooters in the land. Her first big win, she recalls, was the 1973 California state championship. Other highlights were her two gold medals in individual competition at the 1977 Championship of the Americas meet in Mexico City, and a 1979 world championship in the women's air rifle event. Her 1984 Olympic event is women's international rifle.

Karen is a member of the Individual Ready Reserve, and has been a Reservist for six years.

Presently calling Fort Worth, Texas, her home, she enjoys hunting, backpacking, cross country skiing and archery. A special love is the canoe—her favorite white water is along the Brazos River.

If she makes the Olympic squad, she's ready for the competition. After years of shooting against international opponents, she has a good feel for the capabilities of the top foreign shooters.

. . . and Ray Carter

Capt. Ray Carter hurt himself playing football in 1966, and went looking for something else to occupy his time. He found it in riflery, taking up a sport on an eventful evening in his life: the night his father, an Army Colonel, shipped out for Vietnam. At the end of his dad's tour, Carter was well on his way to becoming a champion.

Carter is one of those fortunate people who is able to combine a sport with a profession. He not only shoots in international competition, but also makes his living promoting the sport. He is a full-time employee of the International Shooter Development Fund, a non-profit organization that handles administration and support activities for the U.S. national marksmanship teams.

Carter is a member of the Individual Ready Reserve, a former Active Army officer. In the latter role, he served as a field artillery officer with the 197th Infantry Brigade at Fort Benning, Ga., and with the Army Marksmanship Unit there. For the past six years, he's competed on a variety of shooting teams, and has represented the United States at world championships, the Championship of the Americas and the Pan American Games.

IN KOREA

He counts as his most important wins membership on the world championship 300 meter free rifle team which took honors in Seoul, Korea, in 1978, as well as a silver medal in individual competition at the 1983 Pan American games, and a gold medal in team competition at the same games. He holds 18 major medals in international shooting.

His 1984 Olympic events will be small bore rifle-3 position, air rifle and small bore, prone position.

An Army brat, he now calls Alexandria, Va., home. In addition to shooting, he enjoys rock climbing and hang gliding.

Like Karen Monez, Carter knows what to look for should he make the Olympic round. He looks for the West Germans and Norwegians to put up the best squads.

Why does he love shooting?

"It's very individual," says Carter, "it's all you."

ARPERCEN

(Army Reserve Personnel Center)

Here are the toll-free numbers in St. Louis (the Army Reserve Personnel Center, or ARPERCEN) on which you can reach your personnel manager. If you're a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or you're an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA), the applicable phone number shown here is your link to assignments, attachments, Active Duty for Training (ADT) and military schooling.

OFFICERS

Infantry	1-800-325-4881 1-800-325-4882 1-800-325-4883 1-800-325-4889 1-800-325-4890 1-800-325-4891 1-800-325-4893
Armor	1-800-325-4953 1-800-325-4954 1-800-325-4955
Field Artillery	1-800-325-4898 1-800-325-4899 1-800-325-4950 1-800-325-4951 1-800-325-4952
Air Defense	1-800-325-4895 1-800-325-4897
Aviation	1-800-325-4365 1-800-325-4382 1-800-325-4383 1-800-325-4384 1-800-325-4386
Engineer/ Chemical	1-800-325-4987
Military Police	1-800-325-4986
Signal	1-800-325-4985
Military Intelligence	1-800-325-4988
AG/Finance	1-800-325-4981
Quartermaster	1-800-325-4957
Ordnance	1-800-325-4958
Transportation	1-800-325-4980
Judge Advocate	1-800-325-4916
Chaplain	1-800-325-4914
Medical Corps	1-800-325-4919
Dental/ Veterinary	1-800-325-4919
Medical Specialist	1-800-325-4971
Medical Service (67 series)	1-800-325-4973
Medical Service (68 series)	1-800-325-4972
Army Nurse	1-800-325-4912
Overseas Officers	1-800-325-1868
Liason EUROPE (Hiedelburg)	• Mil 2121-8258/6556 • Civ 06221-57-8258/6556
Liason PACIFIC (Hawaii)	(808) 438-2783/9588
Liason PUERTO RICO	(809) 783-2424 ex. 3168 or AV 894-1490 ex. 3168

ENLISTED

Infantry	1-800-325-1878
Field Artillery	1-800-325-4730
Air Defense Artillery	1-800-325-4743
Armor	1-800-325-4731

In Missouri, you can call collect (314) 263-7584 if your MOS matches one of the four Career Management Fields (CMFs) above.

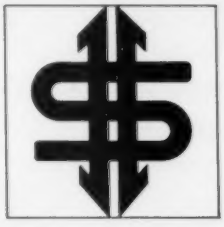
Combat Engineering	1-800-325-4095
Air Defense Missile Maintenance	1-800-325-4755
Ballistic/Land Combat Missile & Light Air Defense Weapons Systems Maintenance	1-800-325-4756
Aviation	
Communications/ Electronics Systems Maintenance	1-800-325-4756
Communications/ Electronics Maintenance	1-800-325-4755
Communications/ Electronics Operations	1-800-325-4714
EW/Intercept Systems Maintenance	1-800-325-4712
General Engineering	1-800-325-4757
Mechanical Maintenance	1-800-325-4712
Transportation	1-800-325-4750
Aircraft Maintenance	1-800-325-4759
Topographical Engineering	1-800-325-4757
Public Affairs & Audio Visual	1-800-325-4756
Law Enforcement	1-800-325-4715
Military Intelligence	1-800-325-4760
EW/Cryptological Operations	1-800-325-4760

In Missouri, you can call (314) 263-7690 collect for the CMFs just listed.

Chemical	1-800-325-4752
Ammunition	1-800-325-4752
Administration	1-800-325-4713
Automatic Data Processing	1-800-325-4751
Supply and Service	1-800-325-4752
Recruitment/ Reenlistment	1-800-325-4751
Medical	1-800-325-4710
Petroleum	1-800-325-4752
Food Service	1-800-325-4753
Band	1-800-325-4752

In Missouri, call (314) 263-7973 collect if your MOS matches the 10 CMFs listed above.

Points and Pay How Do They Work?



How are Army Reserve retirement points earned? How are they computed? Here's a brief run-down; it's not complicated:

GOOD YEARS

A good, or creditable retirement year is one in which you earn at least 50 points. If you have 20 50-point years, you've got your USAR retirement pay in the bag. Every Reservist has a Retirement Year Ending (RYE) date, marking the end of a retirement year, by which points must be earned.

DRILLS

If you're assigned or attached to an Army Reserve unit, you receive a point for every four-hour Unit Training Assembly (UTA) you attend. Put four UTAs together and you have your standard Army Reserve drill weekend, or Multiple Unit Training Assembly (MUTA)-4. That's right—four points per weekend. Yes, some units don't conduct MUTA-4s. They spread out their UTAs over a month.

You earn a point a day for "active duty service"—Active Duty for Training (ADT), Annual Training (AT), resident school attendance and Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) tours. You earn a point for every three hours of Army correspondence work you complete successfully. If you attend professional conferences in uniform you earn a point per day. Every Reservist receives 15 gratuitous (freebie) points each retirement year.

A point which counts toward a creditable retirement year doesn't necessarily count toward determining retirement pay. Generally, all points earned by "active duty service" described above count toward both creditable years and retirement pay.

Points earned through professional conferences, extension courses, civil defense work, drill (IDT) attendance and membership fall under the 60-point limitation rule. The rule says that a Reservist may count no more than 60 points a year toward retirement pay . . . except those earned by "active duty service."

Former members of the Active Army may count their active service toward Army Reserve retirement pay. But, the last eight years of creditable Army service must have been in a Reserve component. In some instances, periods of Regular service of less than a full year (365 or 366 days) are not considered creditable toward a qualifying year. However, the points earned are applied toward retirement pay computation.

PAPERWORK

AGUZ Form 249 (soon to be DARC Form 249) is a record of a member's service history on file at the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) in St. Louis. This form is sent to Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and AGR soldiers at their home addresses and to unit members *at units* roughly 120 days after the end of individuals' RYE years. IRR members have been receiving the form since 1982: unit soldiers are just receiving them.

At the end of each RYE year, an entry is made showing an individual's participation as reported to RCPAC. Since these forms are created from an often incomplete data base most will be missing entries covering some years of service. If entries are missing or the figures provided don't reflect the points earned by your Reserve activities—you *can* get the form updated.

If you're an IRR soldier, collect the *documents* that say "you participated"—pay vouchers, leave and earnings statements, evaluation reports, DA Forms 1380, DD Forms 214, course completion notices or personal copies of previously issued retirement point cards. Make legible copies of the documents and your 249. Attach the copies to a note describing what needs to be done (include a phone number at which you can be reached) and send all the paperwork to: Commander, RCPAC, ATTN: DARC-RAP-AC, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., 63132.

Unit members must request corrections through their units. Commanders of units are able to review Military Personnel Records Jackets (MPRJ) and attendance records, complete and certify correction forms and send them directly to RCPAC.

Expect a response no earlier than 120 days after the request for change is submitted.

Questions? Call RCPAC's Retirement Points Corrections Section at: 1-800-325-8311 (toll-free), 693-0485 (AUTOVON) or (314) 263-0485 (commercial).

POINT COMPUTATION

Retired pay is computed by totaling the number of qualifying points earned and dividing by 360. This figure represents an equivalent number of years of continuous active duty service, which is then multiplied by 2.5 to determine the percentage of active duty pay an individual will receive as Army Reserve retired pay.

For example, a Reservist with 3,600 retirement points will receive 25 percent of the base pay of an active duty soldier of comparable grade and years of service for pay purposes. A Reservist retiring at the grade of E-6 with three years of active duty and 17 years of Army Reserve service could expect a monthly pay check of $186, based on current rates.

A Reservist should apply for retired pay about three months before his or her 60th birthday. The form to use, DD Form 108, is available from RCPAC and most USAR units.

However, about six months before the 60-year mark, RCPAC mails a "pre-retirement" package to members of the Retired Reserve. It contains the form and instructions on how to apply for retired pay.

D-DAY: American troops scramble ashore on the coast of Northern France.

U.S. Army photo

More than one G.I. cursed "those damned hedgerows." U.S. Army photo

Normandy: *The USAR Looks Back*

June 6, 1984 marks the 40th anniversary of the Normandy invasion. The ancestral organizations of three U.S. Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMS)—the 79th, Willow Grove, Pa.; the 83rd, Columbus, Ohio; the 90th, Fort Sam Houston, Texas—were infantry divisions that took part in that awesome event.

by Capt. Chris Morgan

In the spring of 1944, there ran through the world an affliction known as "invasion fever." D-Day might come at any hour, any day. The course of history hung on the ability of a group of untested Americans and British to seize a beachhead, hold it and expand it. In Europe, the German Army had spent the past four years perfecting their defenses, building a wall of steel to repel invaders. They confidently pointed their guns at the sea and predicted a dark and desperate fate for anyone foolish enough to storm the ramparts of Fortress Europe.

In England, Allied armies waited tensely for the signal. Among them were three divisions which have passed their lineage, colors and insignia to three Major U.S. Army Reserve Commands—the 79th, 83rd and 90th Infantry Divisions. Fully armed and trained, with plans completed and sealed, the infantrymen and artillerymen, the engineers and medics, the tankers, the supply troops, and cooks and the wiremen all waited.

But, the word didn't come.

IT CAN'T HAPPEN TO US

The Germans began to suspect that the invasion was nothing more than a hoax. Many of them said the Allied generals had finally realized how impossible such an attempt would be, how foolhardy and suicidal it would be to brave the armed might of Hitler's Reich.

Then, on the night of June 5 and the morning of June 6, 1944, the Allied Armies started to move. Within hours, they were swarming ashore on the beaches of Normandy.

90TH DIVISION

Soldiers from the 90th Division were among the first to land on enemy-held soil. Elements of the 90th Division—the 916th Field Artillery Battalion and part of the 359th Regiment—were attached to the 4th Infantry Division for the initial assault.

Meanwhile, on D-Day, the remainder of the 90th set sail for France. The following morning, the *Susan B. Anthony*, a ship carrying the division's advance detachment and the remainder of the 359th regiment, struck a mine off Utah Beach and sank within two hours. But, everyone made it to shore.

On June 8, the remainder of the 90th Division arrived at Utah Beach. By midnight the division had reassembled with its command post in the village of Loutres. Warning orders were received that evening: "The 90th will attack . . ."

On the morning of June 10, the division moved forward to deepen the VII Corps bridgehead, established ear-

Pfc. Lawrence Hoyle, left, and Pvt. Andrew Fachak, 90th Division members, take shelter behind a blasted wall—and watch for German snipers—near Maizeres Les Metz, France, 1944.

lier by the 82nd Airborne Division. After the first day of fighting, only one and half miles had been gained at heavy cost. Odds heavily favored the Wehrmacht. Four to five foot hedgerows, bordered by ditches, were as much of an obstacle as the German firepower. but, each new day saw new gains scored. Slowly, from hedgerow to hedgerow, the units of the Wehrmacht fell back. Pont L'Abbe fell on the third day, and three days later Amferville and Gourbesville, slightly to the north, were securely in the 90th's hands.

Immediately, the 90th was sent on another mission to seize and hold a line running east-west approximately seven kilometers south of Valognes, located in the central portion of the Cotentin peninsula. This was a key part of the strategy to take the port of Cherbourg. Within two days the objective was reached. By the end of June the peninsula had been secured. Cherbourg had fallen and mopping-up operations were in progress.

79TH DIVISION

The 79th Infantry Division was committed on June 19 to relieve the 90th and spearhead a three-pronged drive up the peninsula to Cherbourg. The initial objective was the high ground west and northwest of Valognes. Once this was in American hands, the Valognes-Cherbourg highway and feeder roads would be closed to the enemy, severing his last overland supply. During the division's first day of combat, the 79th's units reached all of their objectives.

By the morning of the 25th, victory was near. Patrols of the 313th Regiment had penetrated the outskirts of Cherbourg to pick up valuable intelligence. The 314th Regiment, under terrific pressure, was scaling Fort Du Roule, and the 315th Regiment, after widespread mopping-up, had taken the strategic town of Hardinvast. Fort Du Roule was the key. Perched at the northwest end of a high ridge commanding the city of Cherbourg it had been armed and supplied well enough to enable a defending force to hold out indefinitely. But, finally, it fell. Elements of the division swept through Cherbourg in house-to-house fighting, until Cherbourg was officially surrendered on June 26 and became the first large city liberated in France.

83RD DIVISION

By the time the 83rd Division hit Normandy, the beacheads had already been clearly won, but weather made landing virtually impossible. According to one observer:

"For nearly a week, the wind, the rain and the waves lashed at Omaha Beach and made life miserable for everyone. We roamed the decks, cleaned and recleaned our weapons, ate our landing rations. From the holds of the ships we drew more (rations) which we tried to heat and cook on the decks. We could still see some of the obstacles the Jerries had erected to prevent our landing. We thought of the thousands of mines that must have been placed along the shore. As we looked at the hills and cliffs and at the blasted machine gun and mortar emplacements, we wondered how in hell the first assault wave ever made it."

When the weather eased the 83rd landed between the 21st and the 24th of June and established their first command post near Bricqueville. Under cover of darkness on the nights of 26-27 and 27-28 June, the division moved to relieve the 101st Airborne Division near Carentan, the most hotly contested area in the entire American zone. That was where the Thunderbolt Division got its first taste of battle. It spent the next few weeks fighting in hedgerows, darkness and mud as part of the VII Corps. The weather proved almost as formidable an enemy as the Wehrmacht. Tanks, half-tracks, jeeps and trucks got mored down in the swampy fields of Normandy. As they moved through Normandy, capturing such key objectives as Saiteny, Hotot and Le Moulin, they forced the Germans back. Then, on July 25, when the weather broke, they got the air support they needed to finish the job. "The air was full of medium bombers, heavy bombers, attack bombers, fighters and reconnaissance planes," one observer said. "We wanted to stand in our foxholes and cheer."

Throughout July, the 90th, the 79th and the 83rd, along with other Allied divisions, took advantage of their victories and pushed the German forces back. By the end of the month, the Allies had done the impossible—they had broken out at Normandy. They were fanning out in all directions, out of the Cotentin Peninsula, into Brittany, into Northern France, taking those first steps toward crushing Hitler's "unbeatable" Reich.

"Those damn hedgerows were behind us, and now we could see ahead for thousands of yards, even for miles," said one person who was there. "At long last, we were getting somewhere. We had Jerry on the run."

Reserve Benefits Guide

Army Reservists—and their dependents—can take advantage of many benefits. The list is long, and it's impossible to include all the information found in pamphlets, regs and other documents. But, we hope that the next few pages will tell you more than you now know.

* * *

First, take a look at the money available through the Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP). As a unit member, you may be eligible for a bonus. Or, you may know an individual who's interested in the Army Reserve and who might take advantage of the SRIP.

REENLISTMENT

You can make extra bucks for reenlisting in an Army Reserve unit. The Reenlistment Bonus pays $900 for a three, four or five-year reenlistment; $1,800 is given for a six-year reenlistment (those with less than nine but more than eight years of total military service are only eligible for $900). One-half of the money is paid up front; the rest is paid in yearly increments of $150.

The bonus is available if you reenlist in a *designated* Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or a *designated* unit. Yes, it's possible that you may have a bonus MOS and that you plan to reenlist in an outfit that's not a bonus unit. Not to worry. The MOS counts. Likewise, you needn't fret about being ineligible if your MOS isn't bonus-designated but the unit *is* designated.

Beware of the time requirement. You're eligible for the Reenlistment Bonus if you've completed nine years of service or less at the time of your ETS (Expiration term of service date).

How do you find out if your unit is a bonus unit or what MOSs are bonus skills? Easy. See your reenlistment NCO or officer.

AFFILIATION BONUS

If you're an obligated member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)—that is, you're not a unit member and you have yet to complete your (six-year) military service obligation—you may be eligible for the Affiliation Bonus.

Or, if you're an Active Army soldier reading this magazine and you have 180 days or less to spend on active duty—you may be eligible. When you're released from the Active Army, you must have some time left before you complete your military service obligation.

Whether you're assigned to the IRR or are still on active duty, you're eligible for the Affiliation Bonus if you're MOS-qualified for a position in *any* Army Reserve unit.

The payments work this way: you get paid at a rate of $25 for each month of remaining obligation in either one or two payments depending upon the length of your obligation.

How can you find out about unit vacancies? If you're an IRR member, get in touch with your local U.S. Army Reserve recruiter. A quick reference is the "Army" portion of the federal listings in your phone book. Check for the nearest recruiting station. If you're an Active Army soldier you should know that your post's In-Service Recruiter (ISR) has more details.

ENLISTMENT BONUS

Men and women without prior military service who join Army Reserve units may be eligible for the Enlistment Bonus. Half of the money (the total is either $1,500 or $2,000) is paid when an individual successfully completes Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT), including MOS qualification. One-half is payable after IADT. The rest comes at the end of the second and fourth years of the enlistment.

If an individual enlists in a bonus MOS, the payment is $2,000. If he or she enlists in a bonus unit, the payment is $1,500, Someone enlisting in both a bonus MOS and a bonus unit receives the larger amount.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Instead of getting an Enlistment Bonus, a unit soldier without prior service may choose to apply for Educational Assistance. The amount reimbursed an individual can't exceed $1,000 in any 12-month period and a total of $4,000 during a six-year enlistment.

The money is paid as an Army Reserve member incurs expenses at a post-high school accredited institution (usually at a college for the completion of a baccalaureate). Expenses include tuition, fees and books. Room and board aren't covered by this benefit.

LOAN REPAYMENT

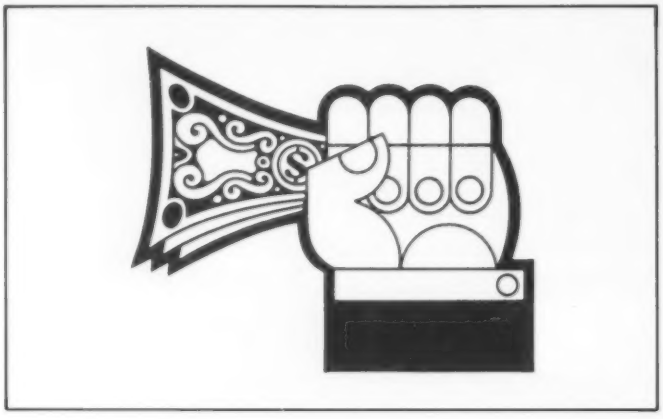
Army Reserve unit members who enlist or reenlist in a bonus unit may qualify for the Loan Repayment program. In other words, the Army can pay back a portion of Guaranteed Student Loans insured or guaranteed under Part B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and National Student Loans made under Part E of the Act.

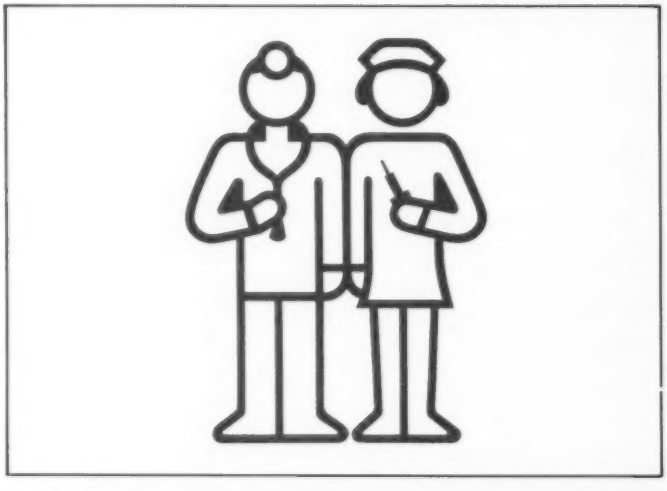
The lending institution is paid by the Army after each satisfactory year of (Reserve) service at the rate of 15 percent of the loan balance or $500—which ever is greater. The maximum loan balance against which the Army will compute repayment is $10,000.

Again, unit reenlistment NCOs and officer and Army Reserve recruiters have more information. The Selected Reserve Incentive Program's details are spelled out in AR 135-7.

HEALTH CARE

Army Reserve soldiers on An-





nual Training (AT), Active Duty for Training (ADT) and AGR tours (Active Duty Guard/Reserve) are authorized military medical and dental care. Treatment is available regardless of whether diseases or injuries are contracted or incurred *in the line of duty*.

When the duty is over, military care can continue *if* diseases or injuries are the result of events which took place during the duty or while soldiers were on their way (directly) to or from the duty.

Reservists serving on IDT (Inactive Duty Training, or drill) are authorized military medical and dental care only if *injury* occurs in the line of duty during training or while traveling to or from training. Note that IDT-related care doesn't include treatment for diseases.

There are benefit "hazards" for Reservists who manifest illness during training periods of 30 days or less. Specifically, such benefits as dependent PX privileges, Disability Retirement and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation are either unauthorized or limited. What makes the difference is the determination of whether an illness begins before duty starts."

There are no such restrictions on benefits resulting from illnesses manifested by Reservists while on duty for 31 days or more.

Be careful *where* treatment for IDT injuries is administered. Authorization is required from the nearest *military* medical facility in order to receive care from a *civilian* facility. Realize that *line of duty* determinations for injuries must be made.

The following references are invaluable to understanding health care for Army Reserve members:

- AR 40-3
- AR 600-33
- AR 635-40
- AR 140-20
- AR 135-200

CHAMPUS

Champus is the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. Spouses and Children can use CHAMPUS only when Reservists are on duty for more than 30 days or in the event that Reservists die while serving on active duty.

CHAMPUS is used by dependents of AGR (full-time) Reservists and

would be of enormous importance to those left behind. During a mobilization families would be wise to check *first* with military health care facilities. Then if such facilities were unavailable, families would use a certificate of non-availability to obtain care from civilian facilities.

SERVICEMEN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

Both unit and Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) soldiers are entitled to Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI). For unit members, the coverage applies 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

IRR soldiers attached (non-pay status) to Army Reserve units and scheduled to perform 12 periods of IDT during a year are eligible for full-time coverage. Those IRR members who aren't attached to units and who have less than 20 creditable years of service receive coverage during duty periods of 30 days or less—at part-time rates. For periods longer than 30 days full-time coverage and rates apply.

If you're an Individual Ready Reservist and you've completed 20 creditable service years, you're eligible for full-time coverage. This is true even if you're assigned to Retired Reserve or you elect to remain in an active status beyond your 20 years.

Note that any Army Reservist who has full-time coverage is insured regardless of when death occurs. Those who have part-time coverage are insured only during duty periods and while going (directly) to or returning from duty.

The monthly cost of full-time coverage is $2.80. That's for $35,000. There are lower amounts of coverage for lower rates. *SGLI is no small bargain.*

EXCHANGE AND COMMISSARY PRIVILEGES

Reservists serving on AT, ADT or AGR tours have unlimited exchange privileges. Unit members in the continental U.S. receive one day of privileges for each IDT period.

The PX doesn't mean just "the store." It means Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES)-run theaters, service stations, cafeterias and shopettes.

Dependents of Reservists may use the PX unaccompanied by their sponsors during the periods just cited. They need only present the Reservists' Leave and Earnings Statements or letters of authorization and proof of dependency.

Army Reservists serving on AT, ADT or AGR tours are authorized to shop at commissaries. However, there's no commissary authorization for ADT periods of 72 hours or less.

Of course, dependents can also use commissaries during these periods; the key for family members is identification. Letters of authorization or endorsement on orders will do. What's used must be authenticated by either the Army Army Reserve unit commander or appropriate post or unit commander and must contain the following:

- the sponsor's name and Social Security number
- the beginning and ending dates of the duty tour
- the names of authorized family members and their relationships to the sponsor
- a statement designating commissary privileges
- the signature of family members

When dependents use commissaries they must bring these items and some ID. Driver's licenses will do.

Spouses of Army Reserve unit members can take advantage of group commissary shopping. Those who wish to form group shopping pools should submit lists of shoppers to unit commanders weeks in advance of AT. A letter of authorization from each group member designating another member to shop for him (or her) should also be submitted. The lists and letter should be sent to appropriate commissaries. Paragraph 4-9 of AR 30-19 has more facts.

SPECIAL TEST

A commissary test for Army Reserve unit members and Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) is being conducted. It ends in December this year. The test allows unit and IMA soldiers to use earned commissary privileges up to 14 days at *their* discretion *throughout the year.*

Individual in the New England states may visit any commissary in that region.

Those in the San Antonio, Texas and Los Angeles, Calif. areas can participate if their units are located in the following three-digit Zip code areas. IMA soldiers' home addresses must be in the same areas: 779, 780, 781, 782 and 788 (San Antonio); and 900,902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 926, 927 and 928 (Los Angeles).

Soldier shops at Fort Myer, Va., PX.

If you're a unit soldier, you should check with your outfit for more information. IMA participants should receive test information from the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis.

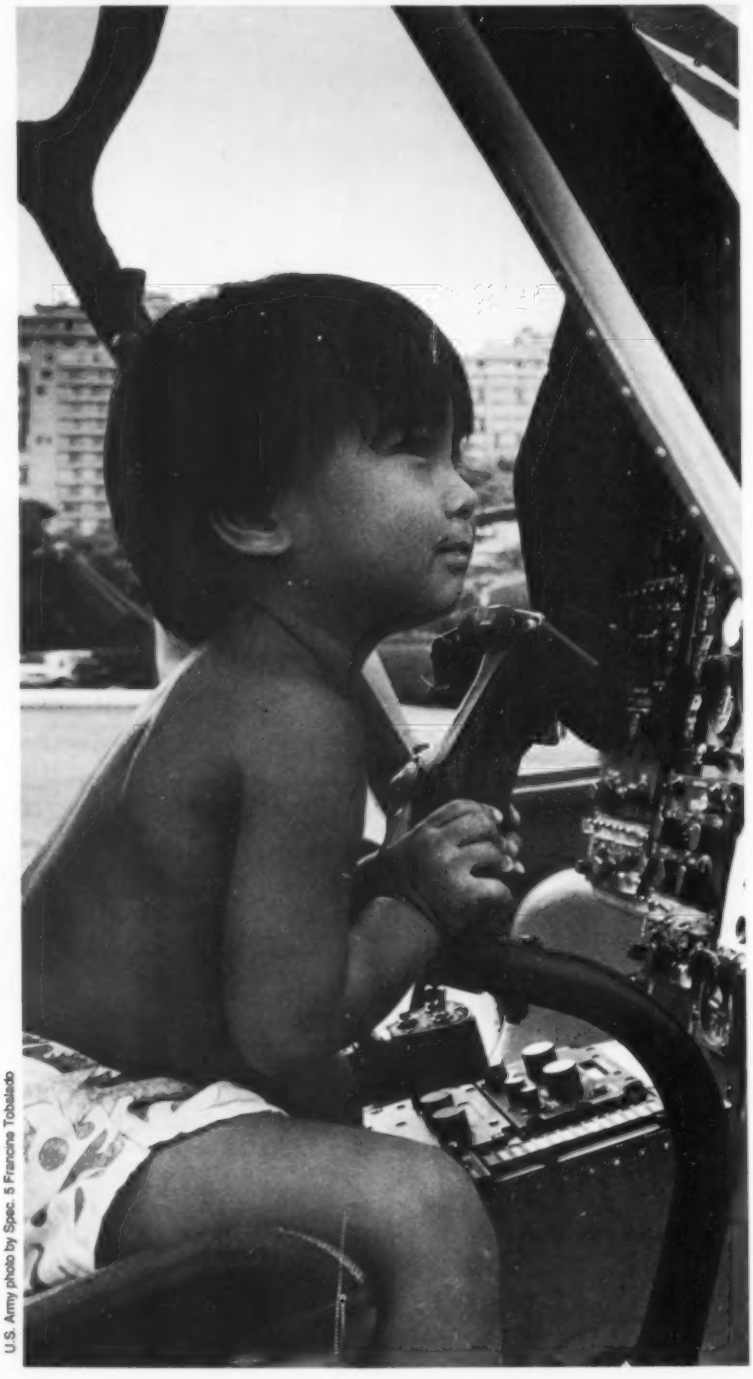
OTHER POST PRIVILEGES

Army Reserve soldiers on IDT, AT, ADT and AGR tours may use the recreational facilities (gymnasiums, craft shops, libraries, etc.) of any installation where the duty is performed. They and their families may also use post laundries, flower shops, beauty shops, optical stores and TV rental establishments.

Reservists may apply for associate memberships in organizations like rod and gun, flying and riding clubs on a space available basis. They may also apply for officer and NCO clubs. Associate memberships are subject to the adequacy of these clubs to accomodate eligible active duty members.

TRAVEL

Army Reservists in uniform and with the right paperwork can travel Space A (Space Available) anywhere in the continental U.S., Hawaii, Alaska,



U.S. Army photo by Spec. 5 Francine Tobaledo

Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. What's needed is the military ID card (DD Form 2) and DD Form 1853 (Authentification of Reserve Status). Army Reserve soldiers are listed with retirees in priority behind active duty troops. Consequently, you need to plan ahead.

You can register with the Military Airlift Command (MAC) for flights up to 14 days in advance.

Those on duty for more than 30 days should obtain green ID cards which facilitate active duty travel priority.

It's wise to check departure schedules the day before you plan to travel. Space A is unpredictable. Flights may be full or rescheduled. While a Space A traveler can't be bumped by another Space A traveler, a Reservist can be bumped by a travel in a higher category. And, there's no guarantee of a return seat. If an overnight stay is necessary, there may or may not be quarters and transportation to and from the air terminal. If quarters and transportation *are* available—you'll need money. Each part of the trip is a gamble.

SPECIAL CAR RATES

Active and retired Army Reservists are eligible for discount car rental rates when they travel on official government business or their own personal business.

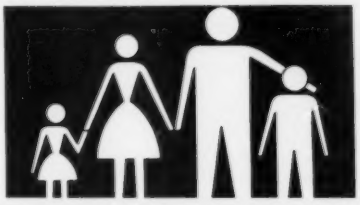
Ten companies are involved: Ajax, American International, Avis, Budget, Dollar, Greyhound, Hertz, Holiday, National and Thrifty. Their local and toll-free numbers can be found in your phone book.

Cars rented at the special discount rates must be returned to the renting location. Government travel orders, military ID cards or car rental ID cards will be accepted as proof of eligibility. Of course, a valid driver's license is necessary.

When official travel is performed and cash payment is made, participating companies will accept travel orders in lieu of a cash deposit. When a car is rented for personal use a credit card will help; otherwise a substantial cash deposit and other ID will be required.

Those performing official travel should check the availability and cost of General Services Administration (GSA) contract rentals against those of commercial companies and select the rentals which accomplish satisfactorily the traveler's purpose at the lowest cost to the government.

Read Your
Family Mobilization Handbook



If Army Reservists were mobilized—yes, it's possible—their spouses, children and parents would be left behind.

Your spouse, children and parents could be left behind, and they'd need *information* in order to keep things running smoothly during your absence.

Fortunately, there's a fact-packed publication, DA Pam 360-525. It's called the Family Assistance Handbook for Mobilization, and it's planned that every Ready Reservist—unit member, Individual Ready Reservist and Individual Mobilization Augmentee—will get a copy.

When you receive the handbook *read* it and follow its recommendations. Share it with your family—your parents, too. It's recommended that unit soldiers use DA Pam 360-525 in conjunction with required annual pre-mobilization legal counseling.

HOT STUFF

You may not know that certain information would make a difference to your family's welfare during mobilization. The following brief run-down of what's inside the handbook should show you that *facts matter.*

- **Personal Affairs.** Let's say that, suddenly, you're called up for a national emergency. Does your family know whether you have outstanding loans on your insurance policies? Do those you leave behind know if you have stock pledged against the loans? Unless you take an inventory of your assets, they probably won't know. That's unfair to them.

Remember, if you were mobilized there would probably be little, *if any time,* to put your affairs in order. Taking an inventory now is important; the handbook talks about inventories, as well as estate planning, wills, power of attorney and personal and business planning (it's a good idea to update your will yearly).

Do you know that, if you don't have a will and you didn't return from a mobilization, your *state* would control the distribution of your estate?

Think of how, without peacetime business planning, your family might suffer if you found yourself earning less during a mobilization than in your normal civilian capacity.

Read the handbook and think it through. Then discuss it with your loved ones.

- **Family Affairs.** What records should you and your family keep—unpleasent as the thoughts of mobilization and records gathering may be? Where would your family go for legal help in your absence?

The handbook talks about personnel records, legal assistance and unlawful descrimination against you and your family during mobilization.

Survivor benefits and assistance are also discussed—burial rights, death gratuities, Social Security benefits—things no one hopes will, but could become, important.

- **Post Mobilization Protection.** What would happen if, after you were called up, you couldn't pay the installments on property you bought before mobilization?

Would you have reemployment rights after an emergency? To whom would you go if your civilian employer refused to give back your old job?

What portions of your pay could be held back if you failed to support your dependents during mobilization?

The financial protections of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, reemployment rights and the garnishment of military pay are spelled out.

- **Benefits and Entitlements.** How would you be paid in a low intensity conflict? A high intensity conflict (declared war)?

How would your family obtain ID cards if they lived far away from a military post?

Could your family obtain certified copies of registered personnel documents?

Would single Reservists have to find trusted friends—rather than landlords—to look after their apartments and household goods?

What Servicemens' Group Life Insurance would your dependents receive if you met your demise?

Where could your family go for medical and dental care during a mobilization?

The handbook has the details.

- **Military Facilities.** You'll find information about commissaries, the PX, educational services and recreational facilities your dependents could use during your absence.
- **Family Assistance.** Why would the Red Cross be important to your family n an emergency?

What benefits could the Army Emergency Relief (AER) program offer family during mobilization?

What phone numbers could your loved ones use to reach the 24-hour Army Family Communication Line?

The handbook provides the answers.

In the back you'll find a handy description of how Reservists would be notified of mobilization; the levels and stages of mobilization are outlined.

There's a comment card provided in the handbook. You can fill it out and send your thoughts to: Headquarters, Department of the Army, ATTN: DAPE-HRP-C, Washington, D. C. 20310.

NOTE TO ARMY RESERVE UNITS

DA Pam 350-525 won't be distributed to units automatically. It has to be ordered on DA Form 4569. The request should be sent to: US Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Md. 21220.

Also, blocks 321 and 325 of units' DA Form(s) 12-9A need to be adjusted.

One handbook should be ordered for every unit member and each Active and Reserve full-timer. It's recommended that 25 percent be *added* to the total to take care of each new unit member (in other words, turnover).

USAR Training Units

1st of two parts on training base expansion

They Play a Giant Role, History is One of Neglect

by Lt. Col. Richard B. Crossland

They don't parachute from aircraft during night exercises, build bridges across violent rivers or go to Europe for training each year. But, the 51,000 Army Reservists who would expand the training base upon mobilization play an unsung, vital role in America's defense.

Little recognized, the soldiers of the Army Reserve's 12 training divisions, two training brigades, 11 reception stations and 87 of 91 Army Reserve Schools are critical to the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) ability to meet its wartime mission. These individuals will enable TRADOC to nearly double the number of Army Training Centers and train in excess of 1.4 million new soldiers in the first year following full mobilization.

Training divisions and brigades and their supporting reception stations are required to establish or augment training centers and receive their first trainees by the *15th day* of mobilization. This fact underscores the units' key role.

However, this hasn't always been the case. The Army Reserve's training base units, with one exception, have generally been ignored and underfinanced for most of their post-World War II history.

Little thought was given to training base expansion in the immediate post-war period; the nation struggled instead with the controversy of universal military training and conflicting theories of how to organize the Reserve Components to meet the Cold War threat.

KOREA

When America was thrust into the Korean conflict in June 1950, individual enlisted training was, by and large, the responsibility of tactical units. Except for the "forward deployed" divisions and the U.S.-based 82nd Airborne Division, the Active Army's divisions were mere shells of fighting units—and underequipped. National Guard Divisions were understrength; most of the men in Guard outfits had not completed the equivalent of basic training.

Army Reserve units were in worse shape. Due to austere defense budgets, Reserve organizations were authorized as few as 12 two-hour drills a year. Indeed, the primary resource of Army Reserve units was their members' War II experience. The training base couldn't be expanded immediately. There's little evidence that the need to do so had even been considered.

The Army met its Korean manpower requirements through the draft, the mobilization of eight National Guard divisions totalling 120,000 men and the call-up of 971 Army Reserve units plus 168,000 men from the Volunteer and Inactive Reserves. The latter group, 43,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men, was needed because of the Army's limited ability to enlarge the training base.

One of the major lessons learned from the Korean mobilization was that the Army needed a quick way to increase its training capacity in an emergency.

On December 15, 1955, the Department of the Army (DA) directed the Continental Army Command (CONARC) to have Army Reserve Infantry Cadre Divisions operate Replacement Training Centers (RTC) upon mobilization.

A debate arose over whether the RTCs should be single-branch oriented or dispersed and decentralized—there was an overriding fear of nuclear weapons. DA ended the argument on October 6, 1956 when it adopted the concept of multi-branched, multi-phase RTCs. CONARC was directed to reorganize 12 USAR divisions to operate multi-branch RTCs upon mobilization.

Subsequently, CONARC selected the 63rd, 78th, 80th, 85th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 95th, 100th, 104th and 108th Infantry Divisions to be recast as Replacement Training Divisions. The divisions were organized under the provisions of DA Pamphlet 20-555, which called for a division strength of 4,330 and the capacity to train up to 12,000 troops at a time.

In 1958, the Army Reserve was reorganized with the 49 military districts commanding USAR units being consolidated into 14 corps. The number of Army Reserve units was reduced from 5,415 to 4,240 over the next two years. DA directed a reorganization of the training divisions as Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) units.

On March 31, 1959, nine training divisions were raised to Priority I status in order to increase their equipment precedence—but even this meant equipment delivery dates so far into the future as to make equipment (technical) school training useless. The TOE concept was put on the back-burner.

BERLIN

It was under these circumstances of reorganization, limited equipment and confusion over their ultimate role that Army Reserve training divisions received their only true mobilization test. The baptism of fire came during the 1961 Berlin Crisis; Kentucky's 100th Training Division was ordered to active duty to establish an RTC at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

Berlin, which led to the mobilization of the 100th and more than 100,000 other Reservists and Guardsmen, was not an isolated incident. It was part of a challenge to America's position as a world power following the failure at the Bay of Pigs, Cuba.

In response to Soviet pressure, President John F. Kennedy requested that Congress grant an urgent build-up

In a full-blown emergency, new troops, including those destined for overseas deployment, would be trained by Army Reserve outfits. Here a U.S. soldier participates in an Allied exercise in Italy.

NATO photo by Air Force Master Sgt. Bob Wickley

of America's conventional forces. On July 6, the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended declaration of a national emergency and the mobilization of 559,000 men. The proposal was pared down; however, it called for sending six additional divisions to Europe, expanding the training base and mobilizing Reserve Component units to reconstitute the nation's strategic reserve.

CENTURY DIVISION

Plans called for adding two RTCs to the training base. One was to be at Fort Carson, Colo. The other was to be established at Fort Polk, La. The 100th Division was earmarked for the latter post.

When Communist forces sealed the borders to West Berlin on August 13, Reserve forces were alerted. On August 25, the 100th, called the Century Division, was directed to report to Fort Polk by September 25 (more than 200 other units were given October 1 report dates).

An advance party was dispatched to Polk to prepare the post for an expected population of 18,000. Training areas were cleared, ranges rebuilt, buildings repaired and supplies warehoused.

But, in September, plans were changed. The National Guard's 49th Armored Division took over Polk—the 100th was sent to Fort Chaffee, a post that had been inactive for more than two years.

The division was given little time to get things ready. A thousand trainees were expected by October 17. As the division deputy commander, Brig. Gen. Benjamin J. Butler, described Chaffee, "buildings lacked the simplest furnishings, training areas were in a state of disrepair or non-existent, weeds were rampant and all items of supply except food were short."

Despite the obstacles, the 100th met the challenge (aided by the 4075th Reception station and the 4002nd U.S. Army Garrison). The 100th trained 660 basic trainees a week. In addition, 440 men entered advanced infantry training weekly. Another 200 were trained in common specialist training—cooks, clerks, drivers and mechanics.

By August 3, 1962, the 100th had trained 18,300 men. The first Reserve regiments departed Fort Chaffee for home on August 7, and the last Centuryman was released from active duty on August 15.

A drill sergeant assigned to the 108th Training Division, Charlotte, N.C., shows trainees the correct way to do push-ups. Army Reserve unit training unit members would make it possible to train 1.4 million soldiers in the event of a full mobilization.

U.S. Army photo by Bob Selzer

The mobilization of the 100th Division has been called an unqualified success. The Reservists expanded the training base at a time when the Army desperately needed to build its active duty strength. The other mobilized Reserve units and Guard divisions strengthened the stateside strategic reserve, while the Active Army formed two new divisions.

The 1961 mobilization also marked the first time that Reserve units had been mobilized to prevent a war instead of to fight one—and the Century Division was given a unique opportunity to exercise the Kentucky doctrine of flexible response.

In spite of the 100th's success, its mobilization was plagued with problems . . . problems that led to lessons which are still valid.

Fort Chaffee and the Army were not prepared for the mission assigned. Planners had assumed a full mobilization with a long lead-time that would permit the supplying and refurbishing of inactive posts. No thought was given to partial mobilization, and this resulted in confusion and remarkable oversights. For example, with only two medical officers on the division staff, Fort Chaffee lacked adequate medical care until December 1961. There was no planned medical troop list for the post.

Supplies and equipment were so short that the division commander, Maj. Gen. Dillman A. Rash, a man of some means, threatened to equip his mess halls out of his own pocket if the Army did not act immediately. Indeed, more than 100 stoves were bought from Sears and Roebuck by Rash's men before the Army finally reimbursed them and put government-purchased equipment in the mess halls.

WELL DONE

The 100th received a personal citation from President Kennedy. Nevertheless, the next time the Army needed to expand the training base, the Reserve training divisions were not called.

VIETNAM

America's involvement in Vietnam led directly to the need to expand the base. From March, 1965, U.S. military strength in Vietnam grew from less than 25,000 to almost 500,000 in less than three years. The Active Army was expanded by means of the draft, resulting in a constant flow of new two-year men to be trained.

The training needs of the active force were accommodated, at first, by cutting back on the number of Reservists and Guardsmen trained. A backlog of 91,000 untrained Reservists accumulated. By 1966 the inadequate training base could no longer be ignored; three new training centers were established at Fort Bragg, N.C., Fort Lewis, Wash. and Fort Campbell, Ky.

Personnel for the training centers were drawn from overseas returnees. One of them, Col. Donald L. Skinner, found himself diverted from Fort Sill in May 1966 after a tour in Korea—a tour that included a 179-day TDY in Vietnam. Skinner was ordered to report to Fort Lewis and prepare a training battalion to receive its first cycle of basic trainees on July 4. Skinner, then a lieutenant colonel, was in command of a battalion to which only a handfull of people were assigned. His outfit was located in an abandoned World War II complex of utility-less, cannibalized, wooden ramshackles in overgrown North Fort Lewis (today, the same area is slated to receive the 104th Training Division upon mobilization). The better maintained portion of Fort Lewis was occupied by the 4th Infantry Division, which was then preparing to deploy to Vietnam.

As the returnees trickled in, Skinner found himself with a cadre none of whom had drill sergeant training. So, Skinner borrowed drill sergeants on a TDY basis from other training centers while his sergeants trained. The 104th provided some assistance when it pulled Annual Training at Fort Lewis that summer; between the borrowed drill sergeants and the Reservists, Skinner's battalion made it through its first cycle.

Not withstanding the fact that the Active Army faced a situation in 1966 similar to that the 100th conquered in 1961, the question pops up: why were Reserve training divisions *not* called up again?

PART II OF THE USAR TRAINING DIVISION STORY FOCUSES ON THE INCREASED ATTENTION BEING PAID TO THE ARMY RESERVE'S ROLE IN EXPANDING THE TRAINING BASE. SEE THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE.

Realism Packed into Training Devices

How do Army Reserve soldiers, who put on a uniform only a few days a year and whose outfits are often located far from training sites, keep on top of their military skills?

Providing realistic training for Army Reservists is an enormous, complicated peacetime task . . . but necessary, as the USAR would assume a lion's share of responsibility during a mobilization.

Part of tackling the problem (no, it isn't the only answer) is by providing "high tech" training devices, stuff that uses microcomputers, videodiscs, lasers and other gadgetry. Such machines give realism without gobbling up precious time, gas and ammo.

What you see here are some of the devices Army Reservists are using and will use.

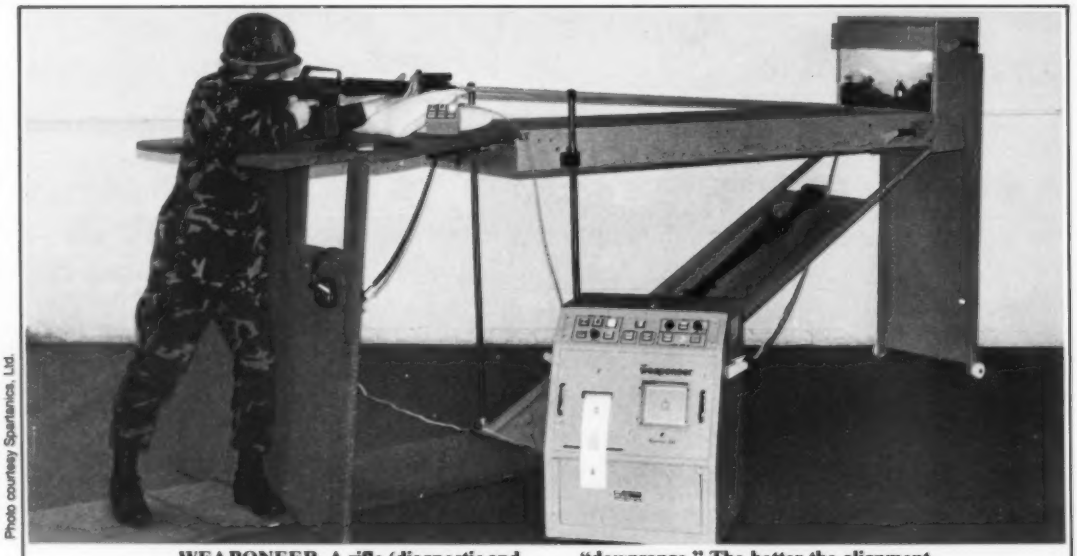
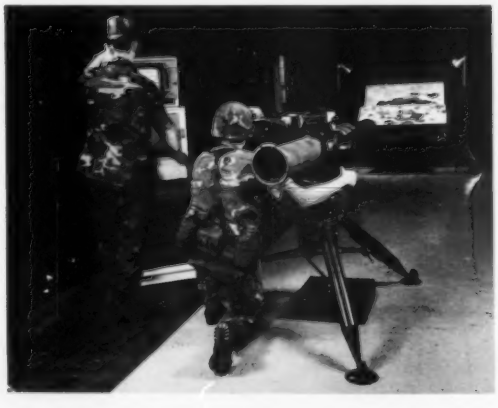


Photo courtesy Spartanics, Ltd.

WEAPONEER. A rifle (diagnostic and remedial) simulator, WEAPONEER allows soldiers to practice their shooting without going to a range, using up ammo and wearing out rifles. When the trigger is pulled, a sensor at the end of the barrel picks up the light beam emitted from a diode set in each of the targets "downrange." The better the alignment between the sensor and the diode, the better the firer's aim. Recoil is simulated by a machine that's connected to the rifle by a rod. The squat monitor to the firer's right shows aiming errors. Some Army Reserve brigades and training divisions will be using WEAPONEER.



Simulated Tank Anti-Armor Gunnery System (STAGS). Like WEAPONEER, STAGS allows soldiers to "shoot" targets located on a miniaturized representation of battle terrain. Microprocessing technology gives the feeling of (anti-armor) missile flight; targets can move at simulated speeds of over 70 mph. Army Reserve maneuver battalions will receive Dragon *and* Stinger (anti-aircraft) missile simulator systems.

Photo courtesy Photo Graphic Group

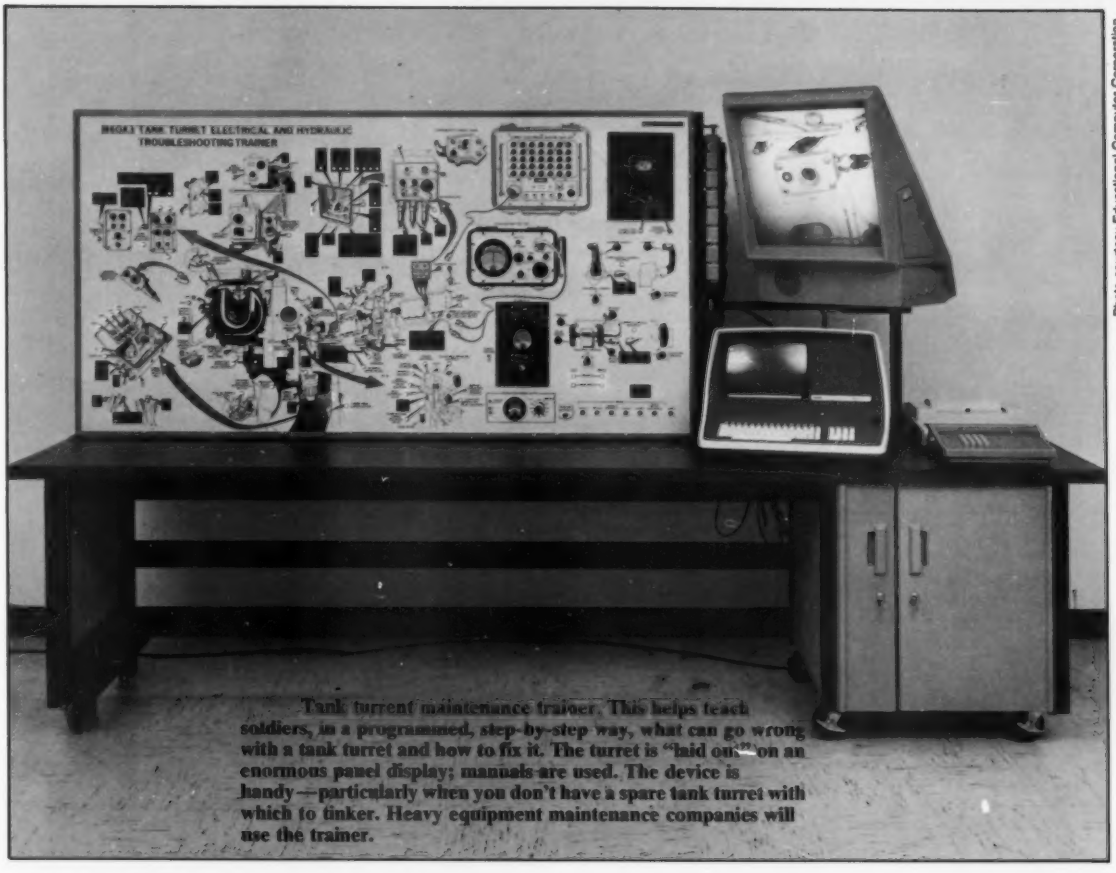


Photo courtesy Educational Computer Corporation

Tank turret maintenance trainer. This helps teach soldiers, in a programmed, step-by-step way, what can go wrong with a tank turret and how to fix it. The turret is "laid out" on an enormous panel display; manuals are used. The device is handy—particularly when you don't have a spare tank turret with which to tinker. Heavy equipment maintenance companies will use the trainer.

MILES. With MILES (Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System) transmitters mounted on individual, crew and vehicle-mounted weapons—and detectors planted on troops and vehicles—soldiers can "shoot" the enemy with laser beams. Laser stands for Light Amplification through Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Vehicles or troops "hit" by MILES beams are made aware of firers' accuracy by means of audio alarms and visual displays. MILES is both safe *and* realistic. Watch for more MILES sets at training sites.

Threat to soldiers, even Reserve soldiers

Hearing Loss Can Be Prevented

by Capt. Joel D. Bales

Some hazards injure or kill instantly. Noise doesn't.

It damages over the years, not suddenly or dramatically.

Prolonged exposure to noise has long been recognized as a major cause of permanent hearing loss. An estimated six to 16.5 million industrial workers are exposed to harmful levels of noise, especially in the construction, mining, lumber, steel and textile industries, as well as in manufacturing operations. At least 19 million Americans have some hearing loss. Excessive noise, the most common American occupational hazard, causes the most common occupational injury—hearing loss.

All soldiers are exposed to hazardous noise levels either routinely, as are at least 400,000 active duty soldiers, or periodically. *An example of periodic exposure is when Reservists take part in weapons qualification.* After 10 years' active duty, fewer than half of infantry and artillery, and less than one-third armor soldiers' hearing was good enough to be profiled "H-1," the top rating on the Army physical profile. More than 200,000 veterans received compensation last year alone for hearing loss.

But, almost all noise-induced hearing damage is preventable and needless.

BAD SOUNDS

What sounds are dangerous? When workplace noise exceeds 85 decibels, hearing will likely suffer. Noise loud enough to interfere with conversations between people three feet apart is probably hazardous to hearing.

The Army is replete with equipment and systems producing hazardous noise. From pistols to tanks, weapons produce dangerous impulsive noise. Other noise makers are aircraft, track vehicles, generators and power tools. While common sense dictates protecting ears from helicopter and howitzer noise, not all dangerously loud equipment is as obvious. Hand-held power tools, bench grinders, and 2½-ton trucks all produce hazardous noise. In fact, for an equal exposure time, a mechanic using an impact wrench to remove a lug nut is subject to louder noise than a soldier flying a Blackhawk helicopter. Warning signs and decals draw attention to the need for hearing protection when operating hazardous noise-producing equipment.

Not only is dangerous noise found in the workplace. Our communities and homes also produce this hazard. Home power tools, guns, power lawnmowers, portable stereo head sets—all are dangerous to hearing.

STRESS

Not only can noise destroy hearing. It can also cause a physical stress reaction; blood vessels constrict, the heart rate speeds and changes occur in the digestive system. Muscles become tense. Noise exposure during pregnancy can influence early embryo development. Noise effects may continue long after noise stops.

DELICATE MECHANISM

The ear is a magnificent creation. This extremely delicate, highly sensitive creation is almost capable of hearing the collision of air molecules . . . yet it can withstand sound loud enough to shake the whole body. It's mechanical and physical design is a marvel. Usually a flawless performer, the ear is affected by many factors other than noise: heredity, disease, aging and drugs, to name several. Many ear diseases and injuries *can* be treated successfully with medicines and surgery.

But, noise-induced ear injury cannot be treated by any known method. The damage is permanent and irreversible. While hearing aids may offer some help to people with a hearing loss, the aid cannot restore the original hearing quality destroyed by noise.

REPEATED EXPOSURE

Noise gradually damages and destroys fine inner ear nerve fibers, called hair cells. The painless, cumulative hair cell destruction occurs regardless of any perceived unpleasantness or discomfort. Although an individual may get used to noise that isn't irritating—ears don't toughen. They only lose hearing.

At first noise may cause temporary hearing loss, sensation of fullness in the ear and ringing inside the ear. After the ear rests in quiet hearing may return to normal. However, repeated exposure will damage hair cells beyond recovery, permanently destroying hearing. Ringing in the ear, or tinnitus, may continue indefinitely. Noise is but one cause of tinnitus, which afflicts many people. Tinnitus interferes with sleep, disturbs concentration and distracts from conversation.

Loud noise generally destroys high-frequency hearing first. Unless hearing is tested, this loss may go undetected until difficulty understanding words is noticed, particularly when listening to background noise. Consonant sounds (sh, s, ch and f) become unclear; words like "miss" and mist, "show" and "so" become confused.

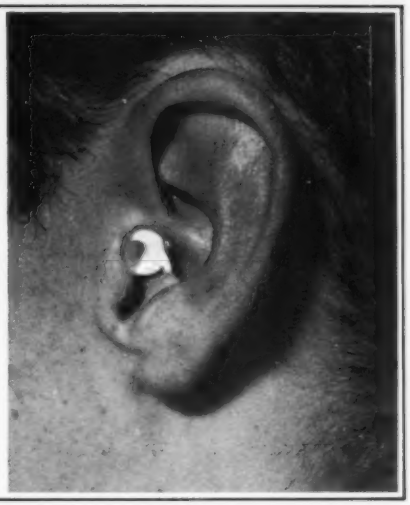
People routinely exposed to hazardous noise have regular hearing tests, since a hearing test detects a change in hearing before hearing loss symptoms appear.

Otherwise, by the time hearing difficulty is noticed the loss and associated problems are permanent. The situa-

U.S. Army photo by John Pinder-Hughes

U.S. Army photo by Dick Crossland

Noise associated with Reserve training —and the dangerous sounds Reservists are exposed to at home and at work—can result in significant hearing loss.



Protective devices, available to units through the federal supply system, prevent hearing loss without interfering with communication. Among the devices are ear plugs (shown here), ear muffs, ear canal caps and noise-attenuating helmets.

tion may even deteriorate. But, no matter what the hearing loss, the remaining hearing must be carefully protected.

SOLDIERS

For a soldier, misunderstanding a key command or firing coordinate or other instruction can endanger life or materiel. A hearing loss severely handicaps his or her function as a sentry. Continued exposure to noise without protection will affect more than the ear's audible range. It will hinder a person's ability to communicate. It will undermine his or her combat readiness.

While machines can sometimes be isolated acoustically from workers, a quiet tank or helicopter and a howitzer with no boom are not on the horizon. Many military items will never be free of hazardous noise. The soldier is responsible for protecting his or her hearing using what's provided in accordance with the Army's hearing conservation program.

Protective devices, available in several types and sizes, prevent hearing loss and other disturbing effects of noise without interfering with communication. Earplugs, ear muffs, ear canal caps and noise-attenuating helmets (all tested by the Army's Surgeon General) are available through the federal supply system.

Properly fitted earplugs will not damage the ear if kept reasonably clean. They are available as permanent, preformed plugs or semi-disposable plugs. Both reduce noise effectively if used properly. Permanent earplugs, single and triple-flange, come in five and three sizes, respectively. Up to five percent of all soldiers may wear different sized earplugs for each ear, so each ear must be fitted under medical supervision. Only a properly fitted and inserted earplug will reduce noise to the maximum extent. In fact, noise reduction may be up to four times greater with a properly fitted and inserted device than with one improperly inserted.

The disposable foam earplugs must be rolled into a small cylinder, completely inserted into the ear and held in place while the foam expands to fill the ear canal. Foam earplugs should not be used where hazardous chemicals or vapors could be absorbed by the plugs or in very dirty environments. The foam plug may be cleaned and reused until discoloration or disfiguration occurs.

"Nonstandard" earplugs such as cotton balls or cigarette filters are virtually useless as hearing protectors. Such objects can irritate the skin in the ear canal or leave irritating, itching fibers. A correctly fitted and inserted plug will noticeably reduce noise surrounding you and create the sensation of talking in a barrel. When you remove the earplug, resist pulling it from the ear canal; this suddenly breaks an air-tight seal. Earplugs may work loose as a result of talking, chewing or general movement. Periodic reseating in the ear canal assures complete protection of hearing. Earplugs need not be uncomfortable to be effective, but a period of adjustment may be needed to wear plugs comfortably all day. Earplugs may be worn for a few hours initially, with increased wear time daily. Persistent pain from earplugs indicates incorrect size or insertion, and should be referred to medical professionals for (fitting) correction. Earplugs should be cleaned following each use.

MUFFS

Ear muffs reduce as effectively as earplugs. Aviator helmets and combat vehicle crewman helmets have built-in ear muffs. Ear muff headbands can be worn over the head, allowing other protective equipment to be worn at the same time. The plastic seals which surround the ears on muffs and helmets become hardened with use and require replacement. A hardened seal may not be tight enough to keep out noise. Also, the helmets don't protect hearing when chinstraps are unfastened.

While preventing hearing loss is the greatest benefit of using hearing protection, job injuries, medical problems and work errors may also be reduced significantly. Marksmanship teams wear protective equipment to reduce firers' flinch when weapons discharge, improving accuracy. The stress from noise which contributes to worker fatigue is reduced, and the ability to concentrate on demanding tasks is increased.

Although high intensity noise affects more people on the job and in recreational activities than any other hazard, protection from noise is simple. Noise-induced hearing loss is preventable. An effective hearing conservation program may not only prevent hearing loss—it may improve productivity and general health.

Photo courtesy NCPCA

Saving Kids

USAR MPs, Schools Run ID Program for Children

by Willis J. Haas, Jr.

The scene is the same in literally millions of homes every day. A loving mother prepares breakfast for her child, bundles him up, and sends him off to school. The mother may worry a little . . . will he go to the street corner where the crossing guard is stationed as he's been told so many times? Will he fall and hurt himself on the play ground? Will he be exposed to cold germs or some other childhood disease? One thing she probably doesn't give a second thought to is . . . will he come home after school . . . or will he vanish without a trace?

THE MISSING

Approximately 1.8 million children are reported missing each year. Authorities estimate that more than 90 percent of these are runaways or are involved in custody fights, and nearly all are located. But many others—estimates range from 6,000 to 50,000: no one knows for sure—simply disappear, abducted by pedophiles, pornographers, childless psychotics, or black market baby peddlers. Police have solved few of these disappearances, and even fewer of the abducted children have been recovered alive.

The magnitude of the problem has only recently been surfaced. Police departments are encumbered by the inability to pull information together on missing children. Most are understaffed or untrained in tracing missing children, and are wary of reports by parents that their children are missing until a period of time has passed. By the time the police are convinced that a child has in fact been kidnapped, abductor and victim are long gone, or the victim has been murdered and the body hidden.

As a result of wide publicity in recent months, parents of missing children have banded together, and number of volunteer organizations have sprung up to compile and distribute information about missing children. Publicity has increased dramatically, as has pressure on local, state and federal law enforcement officials to do something about the problem.

WHAT TO DO

There are things parents can do to protect their children. Educating them is crucial. "Stay away from strangers," is the most important advice a child can be given. Also, insure that, should a child become missing, a complete identification, to include fingerprints, can be given to police immediately.

PRINTS

A fingerprinting program has become established in many cities and towns across the United States. Few places have had as much success in making parents aware of the child abduction problem, and given them the means of taking action, as has Decatur, Ill., thanks in large part to members of the Army Reserve's 358th Military Police Company (PW Processing).

Since the program began in

U.S. Army photo by Jim Haas

Sgt. 1st Lawrence E. White, left, front, a member of the 358th Military Police Company (PW Processing), Decatur, Ill., and Henderson O. Days, principal of Washington Elementary School, Decatur, demonstrate proper fingerprinting techniques to a group of volunteer mothers, as part of the unit's highly acclaimed civic action program.

mid-March 1982, when members of the unit were asked for help by the Macon County Sheriff, more than 8,500 children have been fingerprinted in a two-county area, with the print cards given to the parents along with advice to protect the cards as any other important document.

Even more important than the fingerprinting done by unit members, according to Sergeant First Class Lawrence E. White, full-timer with the 358th and program coordinator, unit members have trained an estimated 170 parents, teachers and sheriff's auxiliary members in fingerprinting techniques.

"Now it doesn't matter if this unit is mobilized, moved or disbanded, the program will go on," said White.

WARY PARENTS

"We had to overcome a lot of suspicion on the part of parents when the program first got started," said White. "Many believed that the Army and the police were keeping fingerprint records on their children so we could keep track of them later on. We had to convince them first of the need to have such identification should their children disappear, and then assure them that they were getting the only copy of the fingerprint card, and that they could do anything they wanted with it."

Decatur parents have been convinced. They come from all parts of Macon and Christian counties whenever a session is scheduled, bringing infants and pre-school children.

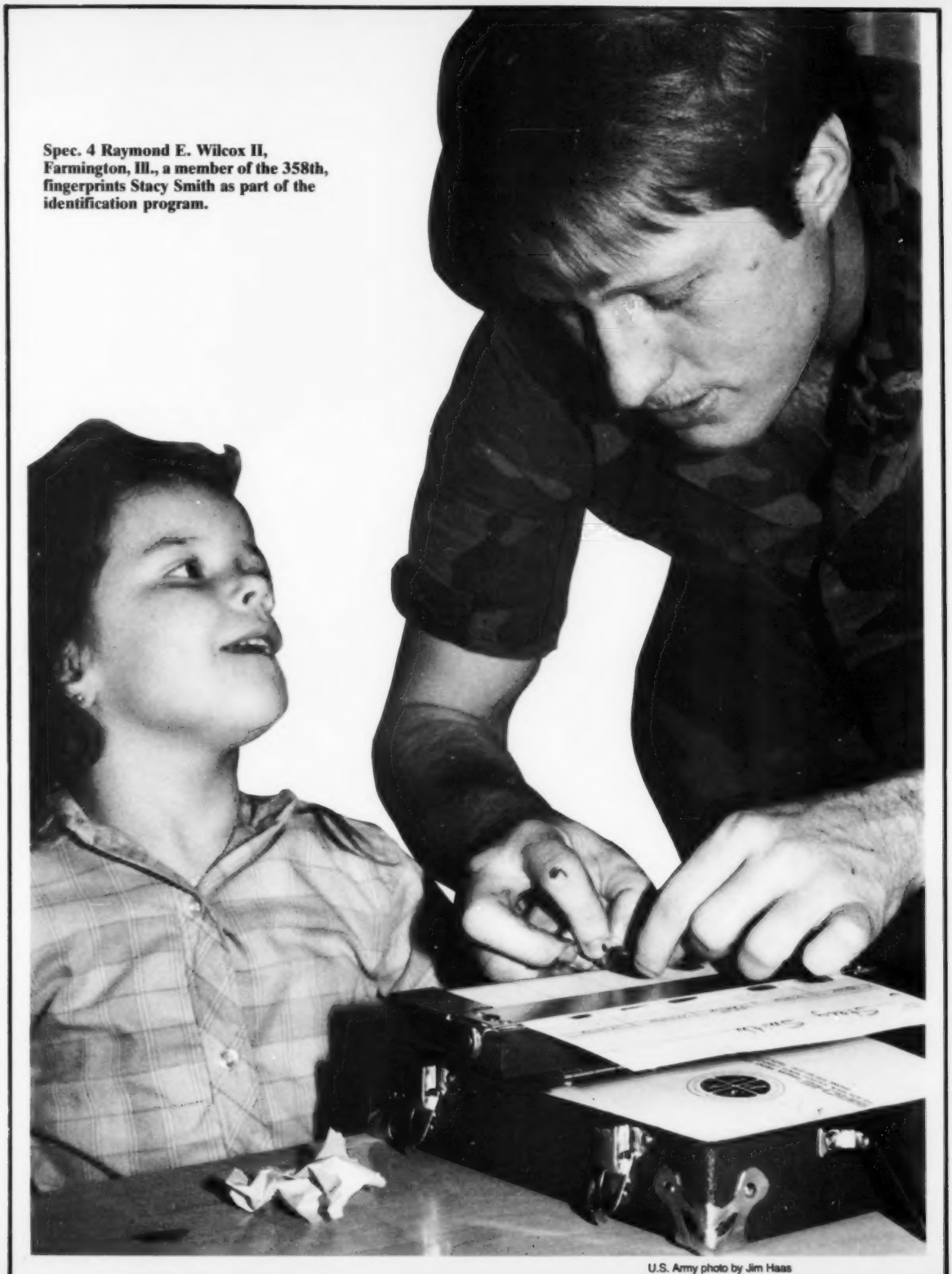
When the pre-schoolers have been processed, the school children, from kindergarten to high school, line up. A signed permission slip from a parent or guardian must be received before the child is processed, and the completed cards are immediately given to the teacher, who insures that the cards get to the parents.

The military-parent team enters the schools, some 16 to date, with military precision. Using the 358th's ten fingerprint kits, a processing line is quickly established under the watchful eye of Sgt. 1st Class White and his volunteer unit members, usually two or three. In one recent typical session he was joined by Sgt. Dennis G. Bechtold of Rantoul, Ill., Sgt. Steven C. Ruckel, of Peoria, Ill., Spec. 4 Raymond E. Wilcox II, of Farmington, Ill. White estimates that some 20 unit members have assisted from time to time, some driving more than two hours to get to the site.

During a session approximately 500 children may be fingerprinted within a four-hour period. School officials have been among the strongest supporters of the program, and have been exceptionally cooperative, according to White.

Unit members normally wear their battle dress uniforms to the sessions, "for two main reasons," says White. "First it has a calming effect on the kids, and, second, there are a lot of ink-stained hands flying around, and the ink doesn't show up on the BDUs the way it does on our green uniforms."

For one mother, carrying her infant through the line, the program is a winner. "You can't keep everything bad from happening to your children," she said, "but this adds a little extra protection and peace of mind."



Spec. 4 Raymond E. Wilcox II, Farmington, Ill., a member of the 358th, fingerprints Stacy Smith as part of the identification program.

U.S. Army photo by Jim Haas

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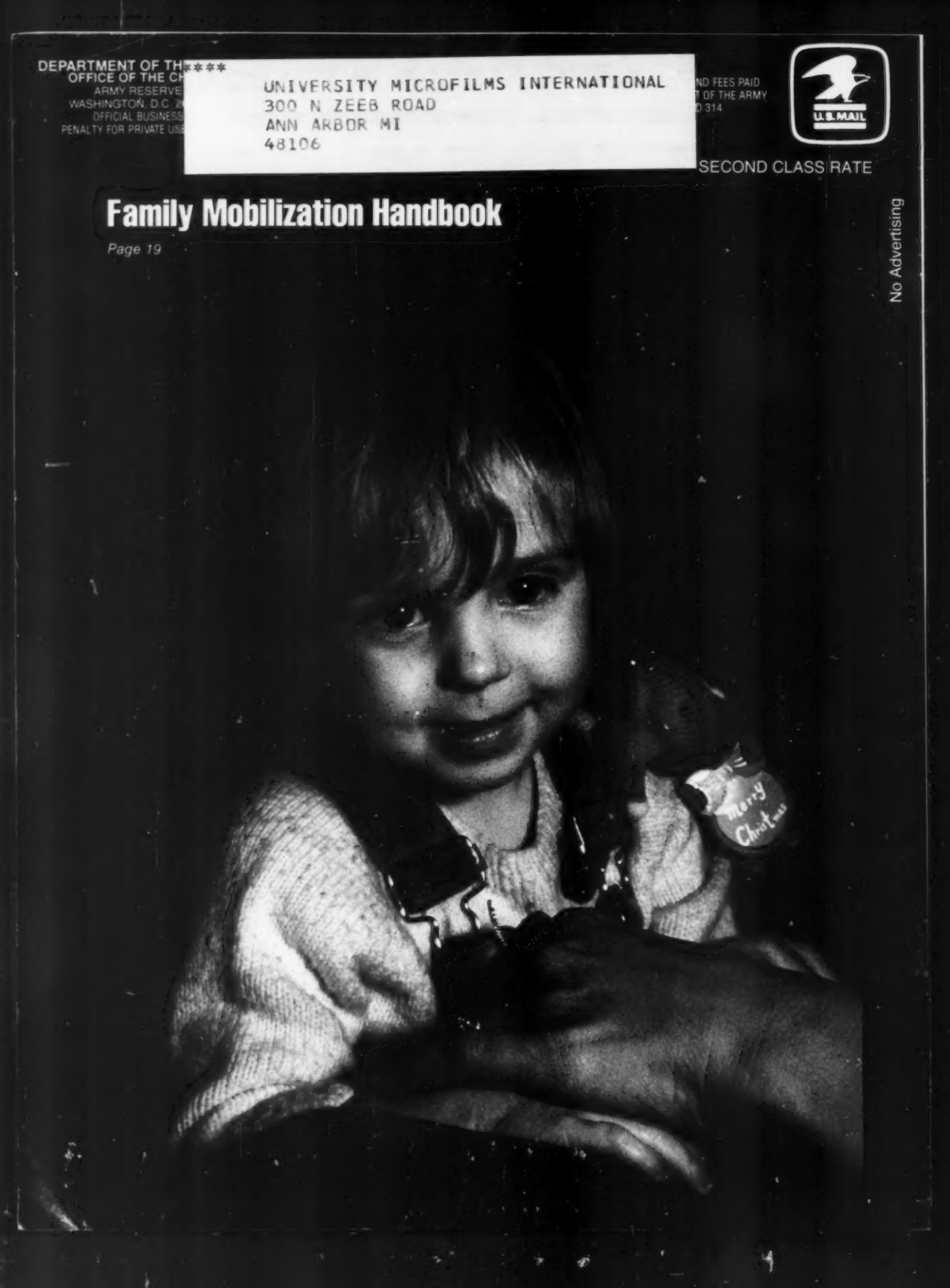
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